



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-095
Wednesday
17 May 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination
is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-095

CONTENTS

17 May 1995

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

African Media Reports Reactions to French Elections [*Ouagadougou Radio, etc.*] 1

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ECOWAS Heads Arrive for Liberia Committee Summit [*Lagos TV*] 4
ADB Presidential Candidates Begin Campaigning [*KNA*] 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

UN Envoy on International Tribunal Progress [*Kigali Radio*] 5
African Rights Activist Criticizes UN Mission [*Paris International*] 5

Zaire

Ebola Death Toll Hits 86; \$200,000 Said Needed [*Paris International*] 6
Doctors Clear 2 Suspected Ebola Victims in Kinshasa [*AFP*] 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Pilots Flying From Zaire 'On Alert' For Ill Persons [*Johannesburg Radio*] 7
Angola's Savimbi Arrives For Talks With Mandela [*SAPA*] 7
Ex-Northwest Official Resigns From ANC [*SAPA*] 7
IFP Reportedly Suspicious of ANC Motives [*RAPPORT 14 May*] 7
Article Views Inner Workings of Mandela's Office [*WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 12-18 May*] 8
South African Press Review for 16 May [*THE STAR 16 May, etc.*] 10
South African Press Review for 17 May [*THE STAR 17 May, etc.*] 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Savimbi Makes Telephone Call to President Santos [*Luanda Radio*] 12
Government Reportedly Recruiting Soldiers [*Jamba Voz da Resistencia*] 12
Romanian Troops Join Peacekeeping Forces [*Luanda TV*] 12

Comoros

President Welcomes New Libyan Brotherhood Bureau [*JANA*] 12

Zambia

Deputy Minister Contests Chiluba's Presidency [*London International*] 12

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Europe-West Africa Maritime Group Dissolved [*Abidjan Radio*] 14

Sierra Leone

Government-Rebel Clashes Leave 20 Dead [*AFP*] 14

African Media Reports Reactions to French Elections

AB1405192595

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reaction to the first and second rounds of French presidential elections from Sub-Saharan African media.

BURKINA FASO

Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French at 1900 GMT on 8 May reports President Blaise Compaore presented his congratulations and best wishes to Jacques Chirac for taking up the "noble mission" which the French people have entrusted to him. Compaore said he was "happy" about the current excellent relations between the two countries and the potential for further growth and development.

CONGO

Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French at 0700 GMT on 8 May reports that President Pascal Lissouba, while in Paris attending the festivities marking the 50th anniversary of France's liberation in World War II, expressed the hope that Congo will benefit from the political changes resulting from Jacques Chirac's election to the French presidency. Lissouba remarked that he is prepared to raise a few points with Chirac about Franco-African cooperation which are "likely to ensure the utmost respect for both sides' interests." He further states that these proposals will contribute not only to Congo's development, but to France as well.

COTE D'IVOIRE

After Lionel Jospin's victory in the first round of presidential elections, Abidjan LE JOUR in French on 2 May examined his views on French involvement in Africa. In an article on page 10 the paper wrote that the socialist candidate, in an interview with Cameroonian weekly GENERATION, said "there is need for more transparency" in France's African policy: "It must be managed in a democratic manner, particularly through restoring the role of legislatures." The "existence of an African unit at the Elysee does not seem necessary to me," he said, and expressed the belief that the "dubious political racketeering networks that some leaders on the right continue to shamelessly maintain" should end.

In Africa, he explained, "despite resistance from the old order, France should contribute to the consolidation of democratic societies and the building up of law-abiding states." At the economic level, it should "play the role of a driving force within Europe" in cooperation with Africa, because, Jospin said, "the IMF's prescriptions

that guide Mr. Balladur's African policy are inadequate. In fact, they have far too often contributed to the exclusion process in societies of countries in the South."

Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French at 1245 GMT on 8 May reports Ivorian President Henri Konan Bedie, while attending the 50th anniversary of the Allies victory in Europe, noted the "brilliant and significant victory" of his "long-standing friend," Jacques Chirac. In his message he extends his "heartiest congratulations" and his assurance that "the ties binding our two countries will be further strengthened for the mutually shared benefit of our people."

The pro-government newspaper Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French on 8 May in a page-one editorial by Michel Kouame entitled: "Bravo Chirac!," notes Ivoirians were very interested in these French elections because no one can "deny the influence of this former colonial power on the course of our lives." The coming to power of the socialists in France "fast became a disappointment" for Africans. "The hopes raised toward a greater understanding of the continent's problems very quickly gave way to a new paternalism which, until then, had been attributed to the right alone," the author claims, and this socialist rule "resulted in very few concrete actions" for the continent. Although Ivoirians cannot expect "spectacular changes" with the election of Jacques Chirac, they can at least expect, with the return of the Gaullists to the French Government, an "open-mindedness" born out of their "long presence on the continent."

On the other hand, the opposition newspaper Abidjan LA VOIE in French on 8 May in a page-12 report believes Africans can expect "nothing" from Chirac's rise to the Elysee and "the same would have been perfectly true if Jospin had been elected." Africans should realize it is only "by taking its destiny into its own hands that the continent can begin a take-off." Africans must shed their "inferiority complex," which normally pushes francophone countries into the waiting arms of France. The outcome of the French elections really makes little difference in the lives of Africans; it is up to Africans themselves "to chart the path" which will enable them to carve their niche within the international community.

Also, in a LA VOIE article published on 12 May on page 2, Pouska Simpore writes the fact that African "autocratic ranks" responded so positively to Chirac's election proves the "complex of a colonized people dies hard." They have "entirely submitted themselves to him," he adds, and actually strive "to perpetuate their dependence" on this former colonial power when they

should be deciding on new ways to direct their own destinies.

GABON

"Mr. Chirac knows Africa and now that he has become president" relations between Africa and France "will become even better," Gabonese President Omar Bongo stated in a report by Libreville Africa No. 1 in French at 0730 GMT on 8 May. Bongo believes Chirac will be a "good interlocutor" for Africa and his election is a "good thing for Africans," in general.

GUINEA

General Lansana Conte extended his personal congratulations to the new French president, as well as the best wishes of the Guinean Government and people. Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French at 1945 GMT on 8 May reports. He expressed the government's determination to work with France's new leader to strengthen and expand the already friendly, cooperative relations which exist between the two countries.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Paris AFP in French at 2015 GMT on 9 May in a Bissau-dated item reports President Joao Bernardo Vieira expressed the belief that Chirac's assumption of the French presidency was a "glowing tribute" to his "devotion to France." He stressed his "firm determination" to work even harder than in the past to strengthen cooperation with France and pursue the objectives the two nations have set for themselves.

MALI

Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French at 1300 GMT on 9 May President Alpha Konare expressed his "warm congratulations" to President-elect Chirac on behalf of himself, the government, and the people of Mali. He expressed the hope that Chirac's "rich experience and deep knowledge" would help to strengthen Franco-African cooperation.

In an interview with correspondents in Paris, Libreville Africa No. 1 at 0730 GMT on 8 May reports Konare stated the cooperative relationship with France should care for the essential needs of African people, but it should "be devoid of any kind of paternalism." There is a "strong democratic movement in Africa" but Africans should consider themselves as being "partly responsible" for the former "policy of humiliation."

MAURITANIA

In his congratulatory message to Chirac, President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya said he is convinced

the "bonds of friendship and cooperation between the French Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will continue to develop and strengthen" in the interest of the two nations, according to Nouakchott ORTM Radio in French at 2000 GMT on 9 May.

NIGER

Paris AFP in French at 2052 GMT on 8 May in Niamey-dated item reports President Mahamane Ousmane sent congratulations to Jacques Chirac for his "brilliant" victory in the polls. He hoped France would "continue to hear the voice of Africa and strongly support its efforts toward democracy, peace, and economic and social progress."

Prime Minister Hama Amadou expressed the belief that Chirac "will be more open in the area of cooperation with Africa," but, he noted, Nigerois would be disillusioning themselves if they felt he would open the "floodgates" of cooperation to Niger just "because he likes Africa."

Mahamadou Issoufou, speaker of the National Assembly, however, said this election will not influence relations between France and Africa and will not provide "more wells, more schools, or more health centers." He added: "We continue to reason like assisted people and think that the answers to our problems must come from outside."

SENEGAL

Chirac's victory "did not come as a surprise" to three Senegalese newspapers, according to Paris AFP in French at 1015 GMT on 8 May in a Dakar-dated item. LE SOLEIL, a socialist government paper, cites Chirac's personal knowledge of African leaders and extensive experience on the continent as tools that will serve him well as French president. However, SUD QUOTIDIEN, an independent newspaper recalled some remarks that Chirac allegedly made when he "complained about the noise and stench of immigrants" and said that "Africans are not ready for democracy" in the 1990's.

An independent paper WAL FADJRI, viewing the current conservative composition of the French Government, writes: "With Chirac at the Elysee Palace, the Rally for the Republic holding the majority at the National Assembly, and the Right Wing in all the big towns, Africans must be saying to themselves that... French democracy is quite close to the principle that is highly cherished in African democracies: 'Power is not shared.'"

TOGO

In a communique, issued as soon as the French election results were clear, President Gnassingbe Eyadema congratulated Jacques Chirac who, he is "convinced", will be able "to develop the close common destiny between the France and Africa," according to Lome Radio Lome in French at 0600 GMT on 8 May . Eyadema stated Chirac has "demonstrated his talent as a statesman" in his service to France and has shown his loyalty to Africa, its people, and its leaders throughout his political career.

ZAIRE

Paris AFP in French at 1825 GMT on 8 May in a Kinshasa-dated item reports that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko wrote, in his congratulatory message to the

French president-elect: "I hope that with your election, our bilateral relations will now be marked by a better climate of solidarity and cooperation and total mutual understanding."

Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo expressed his "delight" at Chirac's election victory, according to Paris AFP in French at 1209 GMT on 8 May, saying it was a "good thing for Africa," He noted Chirac has extensive knowledge of both African authorities and the new generation of leaders eager for democratic change.

The opposition paper UMOJA wrote that Africans could learn a lesson from the French "example of democracy and tolerance" because both presidential hopefuls expressed their mutual respect.

ECOWAS Heads Arrive for Liberia Committee Summit

AB1605212295 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Heads of state and government of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Committee on Liberia have been arriving in Abuja for a meeting of the committee, scheduled for tomorrow. State House correspondent Chris Ngu reports:

[Begin Ngu recording] For a greater part of the afternoon today and stretching into early evening, the head of state, General Sani Abacha; the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya; and a host of top government officials were at the Abuja airport to welcome members of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia. One after the other, as the heads of state and government arrived, they inspected the guard of honor mounted by the Brigade of Guards, acknowledged the performance of cultural groups, and got introduced to government officials.

Members of the Committee of Nine that had arrived at about 5 o'clock included Gambian head of state, Captain Yaya Jammeh; Sierra Leone's leader, Captain Valentine Strasser; and chairman of the Liberian National Transitional Government, Professor David Kpomakpor. The others are President Henri Konan Bedie of Cote d'Ivoire and President Eyadema of Togo. [end recording]

Chris also reports that the ECOWAS chairman, Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings is now in Abuja for the meeting.

ADB Presidential Candidates Begin Campaigning

EA1205141895 Nairobi KNA in English 0720 GMT 12 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Dakar, Senegal, 12 May (KNA/PANA) — The forthcoming annual General

Assembly of the African Development Bank (ADB) in Abuja, Nigeria, could be a veritable battleground, with no less than five candidates already campaigning for the presidency of the continental development bank. The names of the five candidatures received at the board meeting of the bank at its headquarters in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, in May, were released yesterday to PANA.

These are Yesufu Seyyid Momoh Abdulai of Nigeria, whose candidature is being sponsored by Sudan and Niger. He is the current director general of the OPEC Fund for International Development, based in Vienna, Austria.

The second, Omar Kabbaj, former deputy minister in the office of the prime minister of Morocco in charge of the economy, is being presented by Cote d'Ivoire.

Uganda's minister of commerce and industry, Richard Henry Kaijuka, has the blessing of Tanzania.

Senegal is sponsoring Mauritania's minister of external affairs and cooperation, Mohamed Salem Lekthal.

The fifth candidate is Timothy T. Thahane of Lesotho, presently vice president and secretary general of the World Bank in Washington D.C., who is being sponsored by Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The selection will take place in the Nigerian capital at the end of the ADB meeting on 25 May to replace Babacar Ndiaye, the Senegalese national who headed the bank for 10 years. According to Article 36 of the bank's Memorandum of Association, the board of administrators is expected to recommend one of the candidates for the approval of the board of governors, the supreme organ constituted by African finance ministers and governors of African central banks. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

UN Envoy on International Tribunal Progress

EA1205115295 *Kigali Radio Rwanda in French*
1800 GMT 11 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Has another step been taken to establish the international tribunal? Our colleague Edward Biziayamuremye reports:

[Biziayamuremye] The process of establishing the international tribunal is making very good progress. This is what Ambassador Sharyar Khan [UN special representative to Rwanda] said during a news conference at the UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda] headquarters at 1200 today.

Next week, he said, a meeting was due to be held in Arusha, the Tanzanian town where the international tribunal will be headquartered. The meeting will gather together a [UN] legal affairs delegation from New York, a Tanzanian Government delegation, a delegation from the office of the international tribunal based in Rwanda, and a UNAMIR delegation.

Another development: The UN General Assembly is about to select six judges from 12 candidates. The six judges, once selected, will go to Arusha to gather for a meeting in June.

Asked whether he had expectations that the tribunal would become operational soon, Ambassador Sharyar Khan replied that in any case he hoped it would start work by the end of the current year, a hope founded, he said, on talks he had held with Richard Goldstone, the prosecutor-general of the international tribunal for Rwanda. Richard Goldstone would, moreover, soon come to Rwanda for the second time, Sharyar Khan indicated.

What about the criminals to be tried? The question was answered by one of the members of the bureau of the international tribunal based in Kigali: 400 suspects are already on the list. They are mainly based in foreign countries.

African Rights Activist Criticizes UN Mission

LD1405160395 *Paris Radio France International in French* 1230 GMT 14 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After the genocide that took place in Rwanda from April to July 1994, the United Nations launched a human rights organization in that country. The action is criticized in a report from African Rights, a human rights organization based in London. Hopes dashed: That is the conclusion drawn by the Somali (Rakiya Omar), the co-author of the enquiry that was undertaken over three months ago in Rwanda. The

conclusion of the enquiry is to demand that operations should be suspended, given their meager results. Rakiya Omar spoke to Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Omar] [passage omitted] They have done practically nothing about the genocide. They did not put forward any initiatives until the end of December. For five or six weeks in just a few prefectures in Rwanda, a few human rights teams tried to do something without supervision, without means for the most part to do the work — such as the vehicles necessary for traveling around and listening to witnesses and so on. After five or six weeks they received orders to stop their work on the genocide completely, because they said that from now on it was up to the international tribunal to deal with the genocide.

They have really done practically nothing on the genocide. The genocide does not interest them.

[Mas] So what are they doing then, if the investigation into the genocide has been dropped? What is their current mission? What are they doing?

[Omar] It is a good question, because often they are not doing anything at all. It is an operation that has become very, very political. It is there either to find errors in the army or the government, or, if necessary, to invent them.

They are very dependent on the information, judgements, papers, and reports made by UN soldiers. Relations with the government are, on the whole, very, very bad, especially with the military. Most of the Rwandan population do not even know that they are there. Most of the time they were working in their rooms, in hotels, or in the UNAMIR [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda] offices with troops with guns, which obviously discourages ordinary citizens from going there. They spend a lot of time in Kigali.

There are people who went to Rwanda because they are concerned about the genocide. They want to make a positive contribution to Rwanda. It is the people at the head who need to be criticized, who are determined to see that the operation fails.

[Mas] Why do you think?

[Omar] There are a lot of international forces who do not want there to be an investigation into the genocide because there are foreign governments implicated in the Rwandan genocide. It is good for them that the operation is there, and they can say that the United Nations and the international community is doing something about the genocide. In fact, (?they are certain that) nothing is being done.

There is also the indifference of the donors who give the money. For them too, it is enough that there is an office there, but they too are not interested in the genocide or justice in Rwanda. However, if there is no justice there will be a lot more Kibehos in the future. That is obvious. [passage omitted]

The only thing they do is to say straight away that all the arrests are arbitrary. They simply want to protect those who are accused of involvement in the genocide.

Some people took refuge in the UNAMIR buildings. The human rights people helped the people accused of involvement to escape the justice system of the Rwandan Government.

There are now initiatives for the same operations for Burundi and Angola. They have not learned any lessons from what has happened in Rwanda. The human rights center has made contact with many of those who have failed in Rwanda and who have now left, to find out whether they want to go to Burundi or Angola. The only thing that interests them is whether there is anyone who speaks Portuguese. [end recording]

Zaire

Ebola Death Toll Hits 86; \$200,000 Said Needed

LD1605222095 Paris Radio France International in French 2130 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The toll of the hemorrhagic fever epidemic in the region of Kikwit, Zaire, has risen. The authorities in Kinshasa have announced that the Ebola virus has now killed 86 people out of the 93 known cases. According to the previous WHO figure published last night, 77 people had died. WHO, however, is expecting more people to die over the next two or three weeks. Jean-Karim Fall, our special correspondent in Kinshasa, reports:

[Begin recording] [Fall] The pessimism of WHO does not seem to be shared by all in Kinshasa, where people are going about their daily business as usual. [passage omitted]

Father Roger Nicole, the curate of Kikwit, would like to allay fears. The priest, who has lived in Zaire for 25 years, is confident that the Ebola virus will spare Kinshasa:

[Father Nicole] Yes, I am optimistic. I believe things are going to stabilize, and I think we are going to have the upper hand over ...[pauses] I don't think any major source of infection is going to develop outside Kikwit. This is what I strongly believe.

[Fall] Father Roger Nicole believes that \$200,000 must be released at once to contain the assaults of the Ebola virus efficiently. [end recording]

A WHO team is now in Kinshasa, at the hospital of the town more precisely, to guard against any contingency in order, I quote, to train the hospital staff to face potential cases. As for the governor of Kinshasa, he has urged people not to become psychotic.

Doctors Clear 2 Suspected Ebola Victims in Kinshasa

AB1605155995 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kinshasa, May 16 (AFP) — Two Zaireans who health authorities feared brought the Ebola virus to Kinshasa do not have the deadly illness, doctors who examined them said Tuesday [16 May].

The first suspected case — a nurse who disappeared a week ago from a clinic where she was being treated — was found early this week by health authorities, Paluku Kalenga, a member of the Zairean crisis committee told AFP Tuesday.

"Clinical examinations revealed the lady had typhoid fever," said Paluku. But, he added, "as a precaution, we have decided to keep her under observation until we have the outcome of further tests."

The other suspected case was the captain of a boat who went to the Mama Yemo Hospital, the largest medical centre in Kinshasa, seeking treatment for severe diarrhoea, one of the primary symptoms of Ebola.

His arrival at the hospital triggered a wave of panic among staff, but the man was treated and released, said Masaki Monziga, regional health director in Kinshasa.

In Geneva, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced that it had sent a medical team to Kinshasa although it was unaware of any cases in the city. But the WHO said that there have been 77 deaths among 84 confirmed Ebola victims around Kikwit, where the outbreak has been the worst.

The Ebola virus was first identified in Zaire in 1976. Symptoms can be treated, but Ebola can lead to a death rate of up to 80 percent.

The virus is transmitted through bodily fluids and secretions. It usually kills by destroying internal organs and by causing massive haemorrhaging and blood loss.

Pilots Flying From Zaire 'On Alert' For Ill Persons

MB1605152695 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African health officials say airline pilots flying to South Africa from Zaire have been asked to be on the alert for ill passengers in case they are infected with ebola. The officials say pilots have to report all ill persons on board and also have to report before landing in South Africa.

Angola's Savimbi Arrives For Talks With Mandela

MB1705084495 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town May 17 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela is to meet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi at 3 PM on Wednesday [17 May], according to presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana.

Dr Savimbi arrived in Cape Town on Wednesday morning. The UNITA leader is expected to brief Mr Mandela on the Angolan peace process. The rebel movement and the Angolan Government signed the Lusaka protocol in November last year to end the devastating civil war which has claimed thousands of lives in the former Portuguese colony.

Dr Savimbi met Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Lusaka on May 6 in what observers believed signalled a fresh initiative to end hostilities.

Ex-Northwest Official Resigns From ANC

MB1605133695 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1252 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brits, Northwest May 16 SAPA — Former Northwest MEC [member of the Executive Council] for Agriculture Rocky Malebana-Metsing on Tuesday [16 May] resigned from the African National Congress, saying the party had been taken over by a cabal working against popular leaders.

He told a press conference at Brits in the Northwest a new political party would be launched within the next two or three weeks. "The ANC has ceased to be a credible vehicle for the aspirations of our people, particularly in the Northwest," he said. His decision to resign could not be put off any longer because ANC members had started joining the National Party of Mr F W de Klerk and former Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope's United Christian Democratic Party.

Mr Malebana-Metsing made headlines during the 1988 aborted coup to overthrow Mr Mangope. Last week, the ANC suspended him for a year for contravening the party's code of conduct after a long dispute with

Northwest Premier Popo Molefe. Mr Malebana-Metsing had accused Mr Molefe of being involved in a plot to assassinate him. He said a clique within the ANC had for the past year been behind a campaign to "demonise, vilify and even criminalise" him.

"The fact that the ANC leadership decided to suspend me clearly indicates how this clique has assumed power..."

"There is an established cabal in the ANC to deal with people who are popular." Mr Malebana-Metsing would not be specific on how many ANC members were joining him, saying this would be evident at a consultative conference to launch the new party.

IFP Reportedly Suspicious of ANC Motives

MB1605094795 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 14 May 95 p 10

[Report by Ronnie Makhari]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tension between ANC and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters still borders on the breaking point amidst the ongoing squabble between the two parties over international mediation.

And although political violence, especially in KwaZulu/Natal, has erupted once again, IFP supporters are suspecting that the ANC is exaggerating the issue for its own gains.

A leading IFP figure on the East Rand who is also a member of the Gauteng Legislature, Gertrude Mazizi, said that mere utterances by the ANC leadership could even fuel violence in this province. The drastic security measures that could follow would suit the ANC, which would take credit for them.

Mistrust and suspicion toward the ANC are rife among IFP supporters. They are, for instance, offended by President Nelson Mandela's promise to residents of Umgumbulu, south of Durban, that, as leader of the ANC, he would build a school and a clinic for them.

Mazizi said the residents believe this sort of statement means that the ANC supporters want to refuse the IFP and its families access to public amenities.

It is a familiar complaint among IFP members on the ground. Mrs. Mazizi alleges that children from IFP households have been denied admission to some Gauteng schools during the recent violence in the area. She added that Katlehong Hospital, in East Rand, is sometimes off-limits to IFP supporters.

According to Mazizi, the party's East Rand leaders had to intervene to prevent a march by their party colleagues because they feared that fresh blood would

flow. "Tens of thousands" were planning to march to protest President Mandela's threat to cut off funds to the KwaZulu/Natal government.

The IFP leadership, Mazizi said, feared that thousands of supporters from Johannesburg and Soweto could have joined the march, and that might have sparked violence. This is why the march was called off.

IFP spokesmen, such as Mazizi, even suspect that the ANC would welcome renewed violence between supporters of the two parties to redirect attention from the current infighting among its own self-defense units.

The ANC would then put the blame on the IFP. But, Mazizi said, the IFP will not allow the ANC this opportunity.

The IFP also takes credit for its influence in limiting the demonstrations held in March to commemorate the Shell House massacres. Only a few party leaders participated in the marches. The IFP also avoids referring to the tragedy during parliamentary debates.

Mazizi said that a feeling of intolerance still existed between the two parties, but ANC leaders were still cooperating with the IFP on the East Rand. She said, however, that it seems like the ANC is not exercising enough control over its supporters, adding: "This cooperation must not be confused with the ANC's general strategy of trying to discredit the IFP at every possible opportunity."

Article Views Inner Workings of Mandela's Office

MB1205170095 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 12-18 May 95 pp 8-9

[Article by Mark Gevisser]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moments after the six o'clock news on May 1, Jakes Gerwel's phone rang. As always, the deliberate voice at the other end of the line inquired after the health of Gerwel's wife and family, before asking whether the Director General of the President's Office had watched the news.

He had not. The voice at the end of the line was Gerwel's boss, President Nelson Mandela. He was calling from KwaZulu/Natal, where, according to the news, he had been forced to flee the Umlazi stadium after threatening to cut off funds to the province.

Gerwel, like all Mandela's staff, knew that the President was planning to use his KwaZulu/Natal trip to send a very strong signal to the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. But no-one in his office — not Gerwel, not his head of communications Joel Netshitenzhe, not his legal advisor Fink Haysom, and not his spokesperson Parks Mankahlana — knew that he was going to threaten

to withdraw funding in what would become a major constitutional issue.

Immediately following the President's call to Gerwel, the Office of the President swung into gear. The next day, the President was scheduled to be in parliament, leading the Budget debate. How would the other parties respond? Should the president change his speech? Was "damage control" needed?

Haysom dug his head into the constitution to ascertain whether, in fact, the president's remarks were unconstitutional. And Netshitenzhe did his own research to find out whether the news reports of the event had been accurate. One of the things he did was to transcribe statements made in Mandela's peculiar mix of Xhosa and Zulu:

"It might have appeared to be off the cuff, but it was clearly well-considered," he says. "With the president you never need to struggle to find the full stops: every sentence exists in totality as a completed thought. It is rare that the president just speaks because ideas have just come to him. He is very conscious of the impact of his words. His is not an impulsive personality."

Mandela's message to his staff was clear: the violence surrounding the Umlazi meeting in which he had made his statement had only stiffened his resolve. He would not retract. By Tuesday morning, while the president was in one-on-one meetings with other party leaders, his staff met and came up with a strategy: Gerwel and Haysom would hold a briefing in which they would, in Haysom's words, "place the whole thing in context".

Mandela, it was decided, would refer to the issue only in his closing speech the following day. Meanwhile, Mandela's communications staff would closely monitor the debate in parliament and Netshitenzhe — Mandela's chief speechwriter — would have a revised skeleton ready for him to look at by Wednesday morning.

That afternoon, a final version of the speech was forged through the passing of notes between Mandela in parliament and Netshitenzhe, a few hundred metres away, in his second-floor Tuynhuys office. In the final event, Mandela extemporised greatly, only using the prepared speech as a guide.

Mandela was, over the following few days, lambasted both in Parliament and in the media for his heavy-handedness. But he achieved his desired effect, which was to highlight the fact that political violence has not abated in KwaZulu/Natal.

The brouhaha, and the way it was managed, provides many insights into the nature of the presidency, an institution that has been developed as much by its

peculiar constitutional position (something between the head-of-government that sits in 10 Downing Street and head-of-state that sits at The White House) as by the personality and the status of the man who occupies it.

Dave Steward, FW de Klerk's director general and Gerwel's predecessor in the Tuynhuys, notes that the while PW Botha's was "an imperial presidency, in which the president cocooned himself in the Tuynhuys, surrounded by his own advisors and dictating policy to the Cabinet". De Klerk's approach was more technocratic: "The staff of his office shrunk from 500 to just over a hundred. De Klerk re-established the Cabinet as the source of power, and turned the Tuynhuys into an administrative office."

What, then, is the role of the Office of the President now? Clearly, the Government of National Unity governs through the Cabinet. And yet Mandela, according to the constitution, has status and responsibility far greater than that of a prime minister. He is expected to play a strong unifying role: he, really, is the glue that holds the whole thing together.

And so the presidency is more, well, presidential. The three most important members of the Office of the President — Gerwel, Netshitenzhe and Haysom — may well be technocrats, but they are also important liberation-movement political personalities and decision-makers. Their growing influence was seen in the fact that Gerwel and Haysom held a media briefing on Mandela's KwaZulu/Natal remarks and on Boesak affair.

And yet they by no means run the country the way Bill Clinton's White House staff does the United States. There is, in the words of Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal, "no kitchen cabinet; no inner-sanctum of confidantes through which Mandela rules".

You will, in fact, be hard-pressed to find anyone who will admit to being an advisor to the president. He is, says one of his senior advisors, "unadvisable".

Mandela is, ultimately, a party man. And so, if he has a brains trust, it is the party's 17-member National Working Committee (NWC). Particularly given the fact that all those in Mandela's coalition cabinet are not of his choosing, it is in the NWC, more than anywhere else, that this country's future is determined.

Here are gathered all those the president relies on most heavily: Deputy-President Thabo Mbeki (who is always the president's first port of call when he consults); ANC officials Cyril Ramaphosa and Cheryl Carolus; Cabinet members Mac Maharaj and Pallo Jordan; parliamentarians Gill Marcus and Saki Macozoma; Speaker Frene Ginwala.

Outside of the NWC there is Walter Sisulu, who Mandela sees at least once a week and to whom he turns with the most serious issues. Both in the Cabinet and in the NWC, Mandela conducts things through a sometimes paradoxical combination of consultative democracy and benevolent rigidity.

In Cabinet, particularly, he has taken a back seat, allowing Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and De Klerk to chair things, and only intervening when he feels it necessary. According to Gerwel, Mandela has isolated three areas in which he feels compelled to govern in a more direct way: national unity, the stability of the state, and the delivery of the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. For this reason, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and RDP czar Jay Naidoo tend to spend more time with him than most other ministers. When there is a direct personal intervention by the president, it is always in one of these three areas.

Asmal notes that "his is not an imperial presidency. He does not invoke majesty to get his way." The only time he pulled rank and insisted on reversing a cabinet decision during his first year in office was when Sharpeville Day was not included in the list of public holidays.

His style, in cabinet, is to sit back and listen — as he is doing currently over the Corvettes dispute. "Both sides think they have won him over," says a leader of the anti-warships lobby. "But he has refused to utter a single pronouncement." He holds his fire, but he has no insecurity about asserting his authority, and he is a masterful political game-player. When he wants a fight he will spoil for it, as he did with De Klerk in January.

He is also masterful at pulling people into line through a combination of severity and patronage. The latest example, say cabinet insiders, is the skillful way he has co-opted IFP Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela, renowned for his disruptiveness and war-talk. "The first thing he did," says a confidante, "was call Sipho in to account for himself — something he seldom does with his ANC ministers. Then he found out what Sipho's problems were in his department, and used his power to help expedite action, so now Sipho looks good. Surprise surprise, Sipho is now on board."

Even if Mandela can sometimes be unpredictable and "unadvisable", he does consult — some would say excessively. "The telephone is not the most unused instrument in his home," laughs Gerwel; and Cabinet members are getting used to 5 AM calls. But he is master of his own opinion. He makes up his own mind. And he sticks to it.

Nonetheless, he does accede to majority will in his party. But, notes Mac Maharaj, "only after lengthy debate. And even then, he will end by saying: 'Well, you young boys have made your decision and I will adhere to it.' There will be a sigh of relief. Then he will add: 'But you are wrong and I am right.'"

He is notoriously obstinate. His parliamentary councillor and long time friend Ahmed Kathrada remembers a story from prison days: "Mandela wanted to take a more radical stance against the authorities. We all disagreed with him, but he persisted. He took it to the general cells and they disagreed too. One chap even started a fast to the death to try to dissuade him. Only then did he capitulate."

Haysom notes that while it might sometimes irk people that the president is not more tightly stage-managed, "I have come to see that people trust him and believe in him because what he says comes from the heart and from innate political judgment and not from an advisor. He might not always take advice, but that, in a way, gives him the direct link to the people that allows him to govern with such authority."

South African Press Review for 16 May

MB1605132095

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Accountability Commission' for Charity Organizations — Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 16 May in a page 10 editorial believes an "accountability commission" should be launched for South African charities. The country is "dependent" on the goodwill of overseas donors and they must be viewing with "concern" the "misuse of funds intended for the poor." The editorial refers to the suspension of two officials of Operation Hunger, "an organisation with a magnificent record for helping starving people around the country." The latest fraud allegations "involving more than R1-million [rands] have done enormous damage. The only way in which South Africa can hope to regain credibility is by devising a foolproof control system."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Mugabe's Stifling of Opposition — Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 16 May in a page 12 editorial comments on the arrest of the publisher and editor of Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, saying "their crime was probably to have been a lone independent voice in a country where the rest of the media is controlled by the government and is nauseatingly subservient to it. There can be no other reason. The question

of Mugabe's alleged bigamy, which had seized the public's attention weeks before, had long since been quietly forgotten." Arresting the publisher and editor was "clearly an attempt at harassment." **BUSINESS DAY** argues that the South African Government "should be remonstrating with Mugabe over his odious attempts to stifle opposition." Mugabe's "undemocratic impulses" were again made clear from the recent electoral "farce" in his country "where his victory was assured from the outset by his ability to appoint members of parliament without reference to the electorate." Mugabe has become another of Africa's "post-colonial disappointments."

BEELD

Storming of Ulundi Legislature — Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 12 May in a page 8 editorial comments on the storming of the KwaZulu/Natal legislature in Ulundi by Inkatha supporters, saying "it was visible evidence of a deeper intolerance toward everything and everyone that is not IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]." "And that means anyone who does not support Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, because in reality the IFP is little more than Mr. Buthelezi's personal political party. While he preaches democracy and strives for a federal constitution, the IFP is a centrally controlled party," "just as Ulundi is in reality Mr. Buthelezi's personal capital." "Although he, as Minister of Home Affairs, no longer has anything to do with the provincial legislature, he still maintains an office there, which he regularly uses. It is alleged that the activities of the IFP death squads are planned in the legislative building, and weapons are kept there. For the sake of democracy in the province — and the actions of the IFP support this — it is necessary that the legislature moves to a neutral city such as Pietermaritsburg as soon as possible."

KwaZulu/Natal Threat to Stability — In his "Political Beeld" column on the same page of **BEELD**, Willie Kuhn writes: "The greatest challenge to South Africa remains KwaZulu/Natal. Stability is threatened there, and the IFP's moving calls for democracy simply do not tally with the actions of its members. There is a rabble element in that region which reminds one of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in its heyday. The storming of the provincial legislative building at Ulundi and the AWB's occupation of the World Trade Center show disturbing similarities. Even the Zulu king has run the gauntlet of intimidating violence." If Buthelezi does not deal with his party's "extremist elements and also change the autocratic, monolithic image of the party, the IFP will never represent an investment in democracy. And should South Africa get a strong

federal dispensation which the IFP can use to do as it pleases, it cannot augur well for us."

South African Press Review for 17 May

MBI705122195

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Plays With Electoral Boundaries — "Nobody can deny that Johannesburg's racial geography has huge potential to distort representation at local level. But distributing black voters more evenly among metropolitan substructures also raises the ANC's chance of victory in all areas," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 17 May. It is, therefore, "not surprising" that the National Party and the Democratic Party have accused the ANC of "gerrymandering." "Playing with electoral boundaries was a Nat trick in the old South Africa. It is distressing to find that it may be resurfacing so soon in the new one."

BUSINESS DAY

GDP Growth Rate Slide — A "complacent" approach to the first quarter's GDP rate slide "would be unwise," according to a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 17 May. The economy is "far from sustaining the growth levels needed to underpin our new democracy." GDP growth has slowed while gross domestic expenditure "is rising at probably double the rate, with a detrimental effect on the trade balance." **BUSINESS DAY** notes that several years ago the "sensible decision was taken to squeeze the economy and cut inflation to single digits to counter the possibility of post-election growth and development triggering hyperinflation. Purists might complain, but at this stage the dangers of slightly higher inflation are less than those of economic stagnation."

Angola

Savimbi Makes Telephone Call to President Santos

MB1605200095 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 May 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reports that President Santos today spoke on the phone with the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Citing UNITA Secretary General Paulo Lukamba Gato, LUSA says Savimbi made the 15-minute call from Bailundo. Gato says the conversation dealt with the peace process, and that Savimbi informed President Santos about his scheduled visit to South Africa on 17 May.

Government Reportedly Recruiting Soldiers

MB1705090195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At the same time the government is negotiating peace for Angola, it is building up its troops to resume the war. Dino Caputo, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Bailundo, quotes military sources in Bie as saying that 500 men were recently recruited and sent to Cahama, Cunene Province, to receive military training. [passage omitted]

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Military personnel in Bailundo revealed that since 10 May the Angolan Air Force has been hiding war planes to escape UN Angola Verification Mission-3 control of its air bases. The source revealed that orders to implement this government ploy were given by General Joao Baptista de Matos. The Luau Air Base in Moxico Province has already evacuated four [word indistinct] aircraft to Lubango, and three NI-17's, one PC-7, two MiG-23's, an NI-8 with number plate AN2, and a 737 Boeing that is carrying war material to various underground hiding places.

Romanian Troops Join Peacekeeping Forces

MB1605062895 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 May 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN peacekeeping forces continue to arrive in the country. British and Portuguese soldiers were the first to arrive; now it is the Romanians' turn. Ninety of them came with hospital equipment and have already been deployed to Viana, near Luanda. Twenty female nurses are scheduled to arrive within the next few days. The Romanian personnel will guarantee medical conditions for the UN peacekeeping forces. Their equipment includes 44 vehicles, among them ambulances and trucks that will be used for medical purposes, that arrived aboard the ship "Ocean Sky."

A number of these Blue Helmets have been on similar missions in other countries, but this is the first time some of them have been to Africa. Some of the officers in the Romanian contingent told us they hope the Angolan peace process will go well. They want to leave here with their mission accomplished. [passage omitted]

Comoros

President Welcomes New Libyan Brotherhood Bureau

LD1705105595 Tripoli JANA in English 0801 GMT 17 May 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [passage indistinct, including dateline] expressed his thanks and appreciation for the Leader of the revolution for his positions in the support and assistance of the Comoros Republic in its independence and up to now. He expressed his compliments and sincere regards for the Leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people.

President Djohar who met yesterday morning with the secretary and members of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Comoros expressed his happiness and satisfaction for the opening of the bureau which is operational now. He praised the significant role played by the great Jamahiriya in the membership of the Comoros in the Arab League and in the assertion of the national and Islamic entity of his country.

Zambia

Deputy Minister Contests Chiluba's Presidency

MB1205182795 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 May 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Chiluba of Zambia, already facing mounting discontent among the electorate disenchanted with his MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party, is now facing a challenge from within the party. Dean Mung'omba, a founder member of the MMD, has come out into the open, and he has been going around the country drumming up support for his challenge to Mr. Chiluba for the MMD presidency. There are ways of doing it through the party's scheduled conventions, but Mr. Mung'omba is trying to get the process brought forward and speed it up. On the line to Lusaka, Mick Slatter asked Dean Mung'omba what, according to him, was wrong with President Chiluba's leadership.

[Begin recording] [Mung'omba] Well, what is wrong with Chiluba himself: it is the difficulty in providing

17 May 1995

SOUTHERN AFRICA

13

the right and the necessary leadership both for the party and for the country.

[Slatter] What makes you think you will be better?

[Mung'omba] Well, I may not be the best, you know. But what we are trying to say here is that if we find something wrong in leadership, we should be able to subject that leadership, you know, to a fresh mandate, and that for those of us who may not even be the best leaders should be able nevertheless to contest to ensure that the leadership is changed.

[Slatter] You keep talking of we. Who is that we? Which names in the MMD are supporting you in this challenge?

[Mung'omba] Well, I would say that it is the party members, you see. I mean, I cannot take myself, you know, into leadership. I have to have the people with me, and it is on that basis that I have been going around the country consulting the party members and the general public.

[Slatter] It is all very well, preying on public dissatisfaction in the MMD, but what about some heavyweight names in the MMD? Which cabinet ministers, for example, would back you?

[Mung'omba] Well, I can only speak in terms of....[pauses] Yes, we are receiving support even from the cabinet. Now, it will be unfair for me to reveal the names of the cabinet ministers. They are still in employment. Their loyalty should be to the appointing authority, and I think that I would be doing injustice to them, but we are having support across the board.

[Slatter] It is not cheap, what you are doing. Running around doing, running around the country and enlisting support. Who is paying for this campaign? Is it your money?

[Mung'omba] Well, it can only be my money, you know, and from the sympathizers.

[Slatter] Would we be correct in thinking you are, therefore, a rather rich man?

[Mung'omba] No, I am, in fact, a very poor man. Not really. I am not a rich man.

[Slatter] Can I ask, are you an ambitious man?

[Mung'omba] Well, yes, I think that I am an ambitious man, but I center my ambition on service to humanity. I think that I want to serve the people, and that is what drives me.

[Slatter] You are challenging Mr. Chiluba. He is a member of your party, head of your party. Would you say he is a friend of yours? Do you know him personally?

[Mung'omba] Yes. He has been a friend of mine — is a very close friend of mine. He has given me an opportunity to work, you know, as a deputy minister in charge of economic affairs, and so we have worked together as friends and colleagues and as my boss.

[Slatter] Are you, therefore, not stabbing a friend in the back by challenging him for the leadership?

[Mung'omba] Well, it depends. And ultimately, you know, your loyalty as a politician must be to the people that have elected you. One can afford to do two things: you choose, in order not to betray your friend, that you resign so that you do not appear to be covering up a friend who is betraying the rest of the country. I chose not to resign. I chose this step. But I have to build my loyalty beyond him as a friend, and that ultimately my loyalty must be to the people of Zambia. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire**Europe-West Africa Maritime Group Dissolved**

*AB1705092095 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French
1900 GMT 16 May 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Europe-West Africa Maritime Conference [EWAC] is dissolved with effect from today. This was the decision of chiefs executive of all African shipping lines belonging to the EWAC. Under the pressure of the World Bank, the IMF, and the EU, the shipping policy of African countries, particularly the code of conduct of maritime conferences, is called to question. Let us listen to an excerpt of the final communique issued at the end of a meeting held at Sofitel Hotel this morning. It is read by Jean-Louis Pouman Ndjembé, the Gabonese delegate.

[Begin Ndjembé recording] The rationale behind the kind of unbridled competition and deregulation advocated by the World Bank, the IMF, the EU, and international institutions seems to be essentially targeted at maritime conferences. Needless to say, nowhere in the world is the shipping industry subjected to complete deregulation. The organization of maritime transport in the United States, Europe, and Japan — to mention but a few — provide an eloquent example of this.

There is no denying the fact, therefore, that the unrestrained competition championed by these institutions — if past experience is anything to go by — will in the short term lead to a de facto war that would prove disastrous for our individual national economies, and cause the inexorable disappearance of their shipping lines. Against such a background, maintaining a maritime conference no longer seems to offer an adequate and viable framework for cooperation.

The main objective is to bar Africa from world maritime transport, and to ensure the ultimate restoration of the monopoly of European shipping lines, which would then be able to dictate their will and terms of transport to our countries. It is, therefore, with deep regret that all EWAC members meeting in Abidjan have decided to dissolve this conference whose aims and objectives are no longer in tune with the new African shipping environment. [end recording]

Sierra Leone**Government-Rebel Clashes Leave 20 Dead**

*AB1505190395 Paris AFP in English
1654 GMT 15 May 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, May 15 (AFP) — Sixteen rebels and four soldiers were killed in Sierra Leone in clashes between rebels and government forces 40 kilometres (25 miles) east of Freetown, military sources in the capital said Monday [15 May].

They said a group of rebels from the Revolutionary United Front [RUF] briefly took over the village of Six Miles before being chased out by the army on Sunday.

Witnesses reported how the RUF men infiltrated the village over the previous few days pretending to be civilians fleeing the nearby village of Songo, which had been attacked by rebels the week before.

Guerrilla fighters under Corporal Foday Sankoh have carried out a spate of attacks since the middle of April on villages between Songo and Waterloo, 25 kilometres (15 miles) southeast of Freetown.

The aim is to isolate the capital, which lies on a peninsula, by cutting the road between it and the rest of the country. Government troops, however, backed by Nigerian and Guinean forces, claim to have scuppered the plan.

National radio meanwhile reported two clashes on Saturday. At Jambor near Bo, 170 kilometres (108 miles) east of Freetown, 12 rebels were killed in an army ambush.

In the other incident at Tindata near Lunsar, 80 kilometres (50 miles) to the northeast of Freetown, troops and rebels fought for four hours before RUF units were forced to withdraw. The radio did not say how many were killed.

Sierra Leone's civil war began in March 1991 when the RUF began an offensive to overthrow the government of General Joseph Momoh who was subsequently ousted by the present ruler, Captain Valentine Strasser.

The RUF declared that it wanted to restore democracy. The war has claimed an estimated 10,000 lives.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 MAY 95

